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# Exploration du Parc National de la Garamba

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MISSION H. DE SAEGER

en collaboration avec

P. BAERT, G. DEMOULIN, I. DENISOFF, J. MARTIN, M. MICHA, A. NOIRFALISE,  
P. SCHOEMAKER, G. TROUPIN et J. VERSCHUREN (1949-1952).

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FASCICULE 25

**COLYDIIDAE**  
(COLEOPTERA CLAVICORNIA)

BY

ROBERT D. POPE (London)



BRUXELLES

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EXPOSITION DU PARLÉMENT DE LA BELGIQUE

MISSION N. DE BRUXELLES

COMMISSION



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**INTRODUCTION**

I am greatly indebted to the authorities of the Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo et du Ruanda-Urundi, for their kindness in allowing me to study the *Colydiidae* collected by M. H. DE SAEGER and his collaborators in the Parc National de la Garamba.

The collection assembled by these workers amounted to 939 specimens referable to 35 species distributed among 20 genera. From the position and size of the Parc, this would appear to represent a most thorough sampling of the fauna. In the whole of Africa the Colydiid fauna as known at present consists of 162 species assigned to 46 genera. A majority of these species are found in the forests of west Africa and the Congo basin, 108 species being so far recorded from the Congo as a whole. The Parc National de la Garamba, bordering as it does on the southern Sudan and being in large part savanna-type country, would not be expected to harbour such a large number of species as does the vast, forested area of central Congo.

In view of the interesting geographical location of the Parc and the excellent material at my disposal, I have thought it better to give much more than a simple list and descriptions of new species and genera where necessary. In order to relate the fauna of the Parc to that of Africa as a whole and so determine, as far as possible, its affinities, I have provided at the outset a key to the African tribes of *Colydiidae*. Where a tribe is

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represented among the fauna of the Parc, a key to all African genera within that tribe is given. Similarly, when a genus in that tribe is recorded from the Parc, a key to all its African species has been added.

Tribes not known from the Parc are recorded in the key with their distribution. Likewise, species not yet found in the Parc, but included within genera recorded therefrom, are contained in the key to species. Species collected by M. H. DE SAEGER and his helpers are all described, or redescribed, and all the genera to which they belong are diagnosed. The other species assigned to these genera are recorded in the present paper; a reference is given to their original description and a summary of their distribution as it is known at present is provided. Where it is thought that it might prove useful, a few notes on the appearance of the non-parc species are given.

In this way it is hoped to show how the Parc species compare in number, appearance and distribution with the rest and to make easy the identification of any other known African species which may, at a later date, be found within the Garamba Parc area.

Groups and species not yet found within the Parc National de la Garamba are recorded within [ ].

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

This work has involved the study of much other material, apart from that collected by M. DE SAEGER and his colleagues. A major portion is in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London and without facilities for its examination, this analysis would not have been possible.

Many other institutions and individuals have been most helpful in supplying material, including certain types, and my grateful thanks are again due. These other sources are: The South African Museum, Cape-town; the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; the Zoologisches Museum zu Humboldt-Universität Berlin; the Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Berlin-Dahlem; the G. Frey Museum, Munich; the Zoologisches Sammlung der Bayerischen Staates; the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm; the Zoologiska Institution, Lunds Universitets, Lund; the California Academy of Sciences, U.S.A.; the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren; the Institut Royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Brussels; the Commission d'Étude des Bois Congolais, Boitsfort and the Museu do Dundo, Angola.

Figures 4 and 5 were drawn for me by Mrs. C. A. O'BRIEN and figure 5 is reproduced by kind permission of the authorities of the Lund Universitets Zoologiska Institution.



CATALOGUE OF SPECIES  
COLLECTED IN GARAMBA NATIONAL PARK  
AND THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

Tribe **SYNCHITINI.**

Genus *Synchita* HELLWIG, 5 species.

*crenicollis* WOLLASTON : Cape Verde Is., Tanganyika Territory, Congo (Barumbu, Garamba).

*fairmairei* GROUVELLE : Zanzibar, Tanganyika Territory, Cameroons, S. Rhodesia, Congo (Nioka, Tshikapa, Garamba).

*impressa* WOLLASTON : Cape Verde Is., Tanganyika Territory, Cameroons, Ghana, Congo (Luki, Eala, Kasai, Élisabethville, Yangambi, Garamba).

*lineatosquamosa* GROUVELLE : Spanish Guinea, Tanganyika Territory, Congo (Yangambi, Kunungu, Garamba).

*saegeri* n. sp. : Congo (Garamba).

Genus *Pubala* GROUVELLE, 1 species.

*squamifera* GROUVELLE : Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, Ghana, Congo (Kasenyi, Mayidi, Tshela, Dumbi, Élisabethville, Albertville, Haut-Uele : Moto, Garamba).

Genus *Sassaka* gen. n., 1 species.

*minor* n. sp. : Congo (?Eala, Bokala, Garamba).

Genus *Cicones* CURTIS, 2 species.

*africanus* GROUVELLE : Spanish Guinea, Senegal, Congo (Ituri, Madyu, Luki, Yangambi, Garamba).

*minor* POPE : Angola, Ghana, Congo (Luki, Bas-Uele : Koteli, Yangambi, Mweka, Garamba).

Genus *Colobicus* LATREILLE, 2 species.

*specialis* GROUVELLE : Spanish Guinea, Tanganyika Territory, Cameroons, Togo, Congo (Mayidi, Léopoldville, Eala, Yangambi, Bena-Leka (Demba), Luki, Gandajika, Bitale-Kivu, Mweka, Garamba).

*minutus* POPE : Angola, Cameroons, Spanish Guinea, Congo (Garamba).

Genus *Sprecodes* gen. n., 1 species.

*ater* (GROUVELLE) : Congo (Lingunda, Haut-Uele, Kamaiembi : Luebo, Watsa à Niangara, Ituri : Medje, Sankuru : Lodja, Kunungu, Equateur : Botende-Yolombo, Flandria, Yangambi, Temvo, Gandajika, Mweka, Nioka, Garamba).

Genus *Pabula* CARTER, 1 species.

*africanus* n. sp. : Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Congo (N. Lake Kivu, Garamba).

Genus *Microprius* FAIRMAIRE, 2 species.

*confusus* GROUVELLE : Tanganyika Territory, S. Rhodesia, Cape Province, Angola, Uganda, Kenya, Cameroons, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, San Thomé, Congo (Eala, Kasenyi, Kamaiembi, Luebo, Mayidi, Boma, Haut-Uele : Watsa, Bokala, Lulua : Lunene, Kunungu, Equateur : Flandria, Albertville, Kinshasa, La Moto : Madyu, Ituri, Haut-Uele : Moto, Lake Leopold II, Mongende, Katanga : Katombe, Ganda-Sundi, Yangambi, Nioka, Gandajika, Tshela, Parc Nat. de l'Upemba, Garamba).

*decoratus* n. sp. : Congo (Garamba).

Genus *Bitoma* HERBST, 1 species.

*lyctiformis* WOLLASTON : Tanganyika Territory, Angola, Nigeria, Cameroons, Sierra Leone, Principe, Zanzibar, Abyssinie, Cape Verde Is., Spanish Guinea, Congo (Yangambi, Lubelunge, Mulungu, Elisabethville, Beni, Ituri Forest, Nioka, Léopoldville, Luebo, Haut-Uele : Moto, Makuba, Mwana n'Deke, Bitale, Kivu, Garamba).

#### GEMPYLODINI.

Genus *Mecedanum* ERICHSON, 1 species.

*auberti* (FAIRMAIRE) : Sierra Leone, Ghana, Cameroons, Uganda, Angola, Nigeria, Tanganyika Territory, Congo (Beni Forest, Yangambi, Mweka, Bulongo, N'Gaze, Makuba, Luki, Ongoka, Mayidi, Gandajika, Garamba).

#### TEREDINI.

Genus *Teredolaemus* SHARP, 2 species.

*impressipennis* HEINZE : Cameroons, Tanganyika Territory, Congo (Yangambi, Kasai : Ngombe, Mokeba, Luebo, Nioka, Haut-Uele : Moto, Sankuru, Kasai : Makumbi, Gandajika, Bulongo, Mweka, Bena Leka, Garamba).

*problematicus* n. sp. : Congo (Garamba).

Genus *Teredomorphus* HEINZE, 1 species.

*rufipes* (KRAATZ) : Togo, Cameroons, Ghana, Congo, Yangambi, Luki, Valley near Bunyakivi, Equateur : Inongo, Equateur : Flandria, Mongende, Barumbu, Rutshuru, Mayumbe, Haut-Uele : Moto, Gandajika, Garamba).

#### DERATAPHRINI.

Genus *Sosylus* ERICHSON, 2 species.

*bistriatus* FAIRMAIRE : Gaboon, Ghana, Cameroons, Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, Congo (Yangambi, Hembe-Bitale, Mayidi, Nioka, Mweka, Kindu, Haut-Uele : Moto, Haut-Uele : Watsa, Bas-Uele, Sandoa, Eala, Sankuru, Bumbuli, Mayumbe : Tshela, Gandajika, Garamba).

*conradti* (GROUVELLE) : Cameroons, Congo (Yangambi, Equateur : Boende, Garamba).

#### BOTHRIDERINI.

Genus *Antibothrus* SHARP, 2 species.

*angustior* n. sp. : Tanganyika Territory (Ukerewe Id.), Congo (Garamba).

*elongatus* n. sp. : Tanganyika Territory (Ukerewe Id.), Congo (Rwankwi, Luebo, Garamba).



Genus *Shekarus* gen. n., 1 species.

*ornatus* n. sp. : Ghana, Nigeria, Tanganyika Territory (Ukerwe Id.), Congo (Yangambi, Albertville, Haut-Uele : Moto, Garamba).

Genus *Dastarcus* WALKER, 1 species.

*interruptus* (FAIRMAIRE) : Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Congo (Garamba).

Genus *Machlotes* PASCOE, 3 species.

*angustatus* GROUVELLE : Cameroons, Ghana, Nigeria, Angola, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory (Ukerewe Id.), Congo (Mayidi, Bas-Uele : Koleli, Haut-Uele : Moto, Congo da Lemba, 18 miles S. W. Elisabethville, Garamba).

*occidentalis* MALKIN : Sierra Leone, Cameroons, Tanganyika Territory (Ukerewe Id.), Congo (Uele : Pawa, Garamba).

*hintoni* MALKIN : Uganda, Congo (Moto : Kibali-Ituri, Haut-Uele : Moto, Mweka, Garamba).

Genus *Triboderus* GROUVELLE, 1 species.

*tessmanni* GROUVELLE : Spanish Guinea, Congo (Equateur : Boende, Garamba).

Genus *Ogmoderes* GANGLBAUER, 1 species.

*sculpticollis* (THOMSON) : Gaboon, Old Calabar, Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory (Ukerewe Id.), Sudan, Congo (Yangambi, Kamango Forest, Parc National Albert, Parc National de l'Upemba, Garamba, etc.).

Genus *Pseudobothrideres* GROUVELLE, 2 species.

*confossicollis* (FAIRMAIRE) : Abyssinia, Spanish Guinea, Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, N. Rhodesia, S. Rhodesia, Congo (Albertville, Elisabethville, Ruindi, Lomami-Kaniama, 300 km from Kindu, Congo-Zambezi watershed, Parc National Albert, Garamba).

*conradsi* POPE : Tanganyika Territory (Ukerewe Id.), Nyasaland, Kenya, N. W. Rhodesia, S. Rhodesia, Zululand, Congo (Garamba).

Genus *Ascetoderes* gen. n., 2 species.

*conradsi* n. sp. : Tanganyika Territory (Ukerewe Id.), Congo (Yangambi, Garamba).

*watsanus* n. sp. : Congo (Garamba, Haut-Uele : Watsa).

#### KEY TO AFRICAN TRIBES.

1. Antennal insertions concealed when viewed from above by extensions of frons (fig. 21) ..... (2)
- Antennal insertions completely exposed when viewed from above ... (7)
  
2. Anterior tibiae with non-articulate, external apical spurs (fig. 5), anterior coxal cavities closed posteriorly ..... (3)
- Anterior tibiae without non-articulated external apical spurs; anterior coxal cavities open or closed posteriorly ..... (4)



3. Body very elongate (4,5 : 1 or more), cylindrical; prosternum behind anterior coxae at least as long as coxal diameter; intercoxal process of first abdominal segment narrow, acuminate anteriorly; anterior coxae narrowly separated; basal tarsal segment usually much longer than second segment; antennal club, if present, of three or more segments ...  
**Gempylodini** SHARP, p. 46.
- Body less elongate (up to 3,5 : 1), subdepressed; prosternum behind anterior coxae at most as long as coxal diameter; anterior coxae separated by almost twice the diameter of a coxa; intercoxal process of first abdominal segment broad, truncate anteriorly; basal tarsal segment no longer than second segment; antennal club always distinct, two-segmented, sometimes with the two segments of the club almost completely fused ..... [**Pycnomerini** ERICHSON. Cosmopolitan].
4. Apical segment of maxillary palpi flattened, asymmetrically narrowed to apex (fig. 9); insects blind; body glabrous, wings absent .....  
**Anopidiini** JEANNEL and PAULIAN. Africa].
- Apical segment of maxillary palpi barrel-shaped or fusiform, not asymmetrically narrowed to apex; insects with or without eyes; body glabrous or setiferous; wings present or absent ..... (5)
5. Middle coxal cavities narrowly closed by sterna (fig. 37); body glabrous, shining. (Anterior coxal cavities almost closed posteriorly; intercoxal process of first abdominal segment narrow, acuminate.) .....  
**Aglenini** GANGLBAUER. Europe, Africa, Asia, America].
- Middle coxal cavities broadly closed by sterna (fig. 38); body setiferous or squamiferous ..... (6)
6. Mentum produced anteriorly on either side of labium so as partly to enclose maxillary palpi (fig. 22); anterior coxae prominent although overlain by prosternal process; hind coxae separated by about one fourth of total width of first abdominal segment; basal tarsal segment distinctly shorter than second segment .....  
**Rhopalocerini** REITTER. Europe, E. Africa].
- Mentum not produced anteriorly as in figure 22, or if slightly produced, incapable of obscuring maxillary palpi when viewed from beneath; without the remaining characters in combination .....  
**Synchitini** ERICHSON, p. 9.
7. Trochanters large, obvious ..... (8)
- Trochanters small, almost or quite concealed within excavations in proximal ends of femora ..... (10)

8. Intercoxal process of first abdominal segment narrow, acuminate anteriorly; anterior coxal cavities open posteriorly or, if closed then the intercoxal process does not project behind the anterior coxae ...  
**Teredini** SEIDLITZ, p. 51.
- Intercoxal process of first abdominal segment broad, truncated or emarginate anteriorly; anterior coxal cavities closed posteriorly, intercoxal process widened into a lobe behind coxae ..... (9)
9. [**Euxestini** VAN EMDEN. Cosmopolitan. — **Cycloxenini** JEANNEL and PAULIAN. India, Africa. — **Tachyoryctidiini** JEANNEL and PAULIAN. Africa].
10. Intercoxal process of first abdominal segment broadly rounded anteriorly; basal tarsal segment longer than second segment .....  
**Derataphrini** HORN, p. 62.
- Intercoxal process of first abdominal segment truncated anteriorly; basal tarsal segment usually (except **Ogmoderes** GANGLBAUER) not longer than second segment ..... **Bothriderini** ERICHSON, p. 43.

## SYNCHITINI.

### KEY TO GENERA REPRESENTED IN AFRICA.

1. Insects apterous; metasternum not or scarcely longer in midline than first abdominal segment ..... (2)
- Insects winged; metasternum at least one third as long again in midline as first abdominal segment ..... (4)
2. Intercoxal process of first abdominal segment narrow, acuminate apically, or if not, then much less than one tenth of the total width of the first abdominal segment; antennal grooves on underside of head short or long; lateral margins of pronotum broadly explanate ..... (3)
- Intercoxal process of first abdominal segment broadly rounded apically, never less than one tenth as wide as the segment; antennal grooves very brief; lateral margins of pronotum at most narrowly explanate ...  
**[Aforthocerus** POPE. S. Africa].
3. Hypomera with deep, well-marked cavities for the reception of the antennae; antennal grooves beneath head very brief; underside of body with deep cavities for the reception of the legs .....  
**[Mamakius** gen. n.], p. 12.



- Hypomera without antennal cavities; antennal grooves beneath head long, reaching to level of hind borders of eyes; underside of body without cavities to receive legs ..... [**Sallachus** POPE. S. Africa].
4. Antennae 10-segmented, last segment alone expanded to form a club... (5)
- Antennae 11-segmented, club always consisting of two or three segments although sometimes with the last segment much reduced (fig. 12) ... (9)
5. Form cylindrical; elytra at least twice as long as their greatest combined breadth; pronotum usually without explanate lateral margins ..... (6)
- Form elongate-elliptical, moderately convex to subdepressed; elytra less than twice as long as their greatest combined breadth; pronotum with lateral margins usually explanate, if only narrowly so ..... (7)
6. Anterior pronotal border angulate medially; eyes larger, more coarsely faceted, minimum separation beneath head about one and one third times the longitudinal diameter of an eye ..... [**Asprotera** PASCOE. S. Africa].
- Anterior border of pronotum arcuate medially; eyes smaller, finely faceted, minimum separation beneath head more than one and one half times the longitudinal diameter of an eye ..... **Pubala** GROUVELLE, p. 13.
7. Intercoxal process of first abdominal segment acuminate apically ... (8)
- Intercoxal process of first abdominal segment broadly rounded apically ..... **Cicones** CURTIS, p. 16.
8. Antennal grooves beneath head long, reaching posteriorly to level of hind borders of eyes; lateral margins of pronotum quite broadly explanate ..... **Sassaka** gen. n., p. 19.
- Antennal grooves beneath brief; lateral margins of pronotum with a very narrow explanate border ..... **Synchita** HELLWIG, p. 22.
9. Antennal club composed of three segments; anterior coxal cavities closed posteriorly ..... (10)
- Antennal club of two segments; anterior coxal cavities open or closed posteriorly ..... (11)
10. Head expanded and broadest in front of eyes; eyes vertically elongate and emarginate anteriorly; pronotum broadly explanate laterally; elytra tuberculate, tubercles sometimes elongate ..... [**Rechodes** ERICHSON. S. Africa].
- Head not expanded in front of eyes; eyes circular with their anterior margins entire; pronotum not broadly explanate laterally; elytra longitudinally carinate ... [**Lasconotus** ERICHSON, E. Africa and Congo].



11. Pronotum and elytra with prominent longitudinal carinae ..... (12)  
 — Pronotum and elytra without longitudinal carinae ..... (13)
12. Antennal grooves on underside of head long, extending to behind level of posterior borders of eyes; pronotum with lateral margins broadly explanate ..... **Microprius** FAIRMAIRE, p. 28.  
 — Antennal grooves brief, not extending behind midline of eyes; lateral margins of pronotum not broadly explanate ... **Bitoma** HERBST, p. 34.
13. Lateral borders of elytra sharply sinuate at level of hind coxae when viewed from the side. (Antennal grooves beneath head very long; third antennal segment shorter than the fourth and fifth segments together; eyes prominent; pronotum with lateral margins broadly explanate and disc usually bearing two well-defined admedian tubercles.) ..... [**Trachypholis** ERICHSON. E., W., S. Africa, Congo].  
 — Lateral borders of elytra not sharply sinuate at level of hind coxae ..... (14)
14. Anterior coxal cavities open posteriorly; antennal grooves of varying length or absent ..... (15)  
 — Anterior coxal cavities closed posteriorly; antennal grooves long, reaching to level of hind borders of eyes ..... [**Lascotrichus** gen. n.], p. 37.
15. Antennal grooves absent from beneath head; antennae with tenth segment only slightly wider than ninth segment; antennae inserted at some distance in front of eyes; elytral setae sometimes arranged in patches ..... [**Xylolaemus** REDTENBACHER. E. Africa, S. Congo].  
 — Antennal grooves always present beneath head although sometimes short; tenth antennal segment always at least twice as broad as ninth segment; antennae inserted close to eyes; elytral setae never arranged in patches ..... (16)
16. Body oblong-elliptical, subdepressed; tarsi with three basal segments distinct and subequal ..... (17)  
 — Body cylindrical, strongly convex; tarsi either with basal segment distinctly smaller than the one following or with segments one and two almost completely fused ..... (18)
17. Third antennal segment little longer than fourth segment; antennal grooves beneath head brief, strongly convergent posteriorly, not reaching level of posterior borders of eyes; lateral borders of pronotum coarsely dentate ..... **Sprecodes** gen. n., p. 39.

- Third antennal segment longer than the two following segments together; antennal grooves long, reaching at least to level of hind borders of eyes; lateral borders of pronotum finely denticulate .....

**Colobicus** LATREILLE, p. 42.

18. Eleventh antennal segment freely articulated; third segment little longer than fourth segment; antennal grooves long; basal tarsal segment shorter than the one following .....

[**Neotrichus** SHARP. E. Africa, S. Africa, Congo].

- Eleventh antennal segment very closely applied to tenth segment (fig. 12), third segment at least as long as fourth and fifth segments together; antennal grooves very short; basal tarsal segment almost completely fused to second segment (fig. 6) ... **Pabula** CARTER, p. 44.

[**MAMAKIUS** gen. n.]

Type species: *Endophloeus conradti* GROUVELLE.

Body shortly oblong-oval; pronotum and elytra broadly explanate laterally. Head strongly transverse, expanded in front of eyes, strongly raised above antennal insertions; anterior border of head bidentate laterally; frons tuberculate between eyes which are doubly emarginate anteriorly and elongate vertically; antennae with a well-marked two-segmented club; first and second segments strongly elongate, but broader than segments three to eight which are quadrate to slightly transverse; underside of head without antennal grooves; genae expanded to reach anterior borders of eyes. Pronotum strongly transverse, strongly narrowed toward anterior angles which are produced to enclose lateral borders of head; lateral borders dentate; hind border almost truncate; disc strongly and regularly tuberculate. Elytra with disc convex, lateral margins broadly explanate; almost parallel-sided for basal two thirds, then evenly and slightly acuminate rounded to apicosutural angles; disc very coarsely striate-punctate, alternate intervals between striae strongly tuberculate; elytral epipleurae broad to apices, hiding femora when viewed from above, sharply sinuate at level of hind coxae when viewed from one side. Prosternum bearing strongly raised ridges in the shape of an « M »; anterior coxal cavities open posteriorly; intercoxal process with a median longitudinal raised ridge. Mesosternum bearing a pair of large, deep, feebly oval foveae. Metasternum excavate laterally to receive mid-tarsi, hollowed behind middle coxal cavities. First abdominal segment excavate laterally to receive hind tarsi and apical half of each hind tibia and with a deep, transverse median fovea. Legs with tibiae not expanded toward apices; tarsi with basal segment slightly longer than second segment, first three segments together shorter than fourth segment.



GROUVELLE, when describing *Endophloeus conradti*, noted that it was distinct from all other species of *Endophloeus* by virtue of the cavities on the underside which receive the antennae and legs when retracted. Presumably he referred to the other African species known to him, *E. peringueyi* GROUVELLE and *E. minutissimus* GROUVELLE. Neither of these two species is congeneric with *E. conradti* and none of the three can rightly be accommodated in *Endophloeus* ERICHSON which is a fully-winged genus, its species bearing eleven-segmented antennae the last two segments of which are strongly expanded and, with the ninth segment, form a loosely articulated club. On the other hand there is a marked superficial resemblance between *Endophloeus* and *Mamakius*.

[**Mamakius conradti** (GROUVELLE).]

*Endophloeus conradti* GROUVELLE, 1914, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., **83** : 148.

This species, described originally from the Cameroons, is widespread throughout west Africa, Congo and is also known from east Africa and Angola. It would seem unlikely that further collecting would not show it to be present also within the confines of the Parc National de la Garamba.

**PUBALA** GROUVELLE.

*Pubala* GROUVELLE, 1902, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., **46** : 185.

Type species: *Pubala squamifera* GROUVELLE.

Elongate, cylindrical, squamiferous. Head transverse; anterior clypeal border briefly emarginate medially, labrum exposed; surface of head granulose; antennae with third segment scarcely longer than fourth segment. Pronotum convex; almost parallel-sided; granulose. Elytra very convex; cylindrical; at least twice as long as their combined breadth; striato-punctate; granulose between strial punctures. Anterior coxal cavities open posteriorly, prosternal process inflected behind anterior coxae. Intercostal process of first abdominal segment acuminate apically, hind coxae narrowly separated. Legs with the tarsi having the three basal segments subequal and together about as long as fourth segment.

*Pubala* is closely related to the south African genus *Asprotera* and is similar in general appearance to *Neotrichus* SHARP and *Pabula* CARTER. Both these genera occur outside the African continent, whereas *Pubala* is almost certainly restricted to tropical Africa.



## KEY TO THE AFRICAN SPECIES.

1. Pronotum usually longer than broad; prosternum and hypomera separated by a narrow groove, the one continuing in the same plane as the other ..... (2)
  - Pronotum quadrate to transverse; prosternum and hypomera separated by a broad, deep sulcus becoming broader and deeper basally, planes of hypomera and prosternum abruptly different on either side of sulcus ..... (3)
2. Disc of pronotum more sparsely granulose than margins; setae on elytral striae scarcely squamiform, if at all .....
  - Disc of pronotum as closely granulose as elsewhere; setae along elytral striae distinctly squamiform, although smaller than those along intervals between striae ..... [*cyindrica* POPE], p. 15.
3. Anterior pronotal margin separated from disc by an impunctate band; derm usually brownish-red; lateral margins of pronotum somewhat explanate ..... [*granulosa* POPE], p. 15.
  - Anterior margin of pronotum not separated from disc by an impunctate band; derm usually black, or almost so; lateral margins of pronotum not explanate ..... [*ornatula* POPE], p. 16.

***Pubala squamifera* GROUVELLE.**

*Pubala squamifera* GROUVELLE, 1902, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., **46** : 185.

*Pubala angusta* GROUVELLE, 1908, Rev. d'Ent. Caen, **27** : 111 (**syn. nov.**).

Length 2,5-4,25 mm. Breadth 0,6-1 mm.

Derm piceous black, faintly shining. Head transverse; granulose, granules separated by about their own diameter, each with an apical puncture bearing a squamiform seta; intervals between granules punctate, punctures of a similar diameter to granules. Pronotum elongate (6:5); slightly narrowed to posterior angles; anterior angles acute, produced; anterior border arcuate medially; posterior border narrowly raised, feebly arcuate; impunctate band separating anterior margin from disc narrower laterally than across middle; disc with granules slightly broader than those of head, separated by more or less one diameter, by slightly more antero-medially, each with a dorsal puncture bearing a squamiform seta as on head; intervals between punctures with scattered punctures almost as large as granules; lateral borders denticulate, denticles each with a puncture on anterior face bearing a stiff, squamiform seta. Elytra two and one

half times as long as their greatest combined breadth, almost parallel-sided until evenly rounded to apicosutural angles; strial punctures coarse, slightly transverse, separated longitudinally by about one longitudinal diameter; alternate intervals between striae as wide as a strial puncture, even intervals slightly less wide than alternate intervals; longitudinal intervals between strial punctures each with a flat-topped granule having a dorsal puncture which bearing a minute, scarcely squamiform seta; alternate intervals punctured, punctures with slightly raised borders and each bearing a squamiform seta similar to those of pronotum; third, fifth and seventh intervals slightly raised near bases of elytra giving a subcarinate appearance; even intervals impunctate. Squamiform setae on underside narrower than pronotal setae.

**Holotype** : In the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles, Brussels. Kinshasa, Congo (Waelbroek).

**Distribution**. — See catalogue (p. 5).

4 examples.

2 ex. : II/gd/4, 28.IV.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3384, savane herbeuse à ligneux rares, sur des branches mortes sur pied; 1 ex. : II/gd/4, 26.V.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3519, savane herbeuse à ligneux suffrutescents, dans des branches mortes sur pied; 1 ex. : II/le/8, 3.V.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3419, tête de source boisée, dans les arbres morts.

[**Pubala cylindrica** POPE.]

*Pubala cylindrica* POPE, 1952 (1953), Ann. Mus Congo Belge, sér. in-8°, Sci. Zool., **19** : 17.

Length 3-4 mm. Breadth 0,75-1 mm.

This species is scarcely distinguishable from *B. squamifera* other than by the characters given in the key to species.

**Holotype** : In the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren. Yangambi, Congo, VIII-XI. 1950 (C. DOMIS) (C.E.b.C.).

**Distribution**. — Tanganyika Territory (Ukerewe, Id.), Ghana, Congo (Haut-Uele : Moto, Luebo, Ituri : Medje, Sankuru : Lodja, Uele : Nepoko, Mweka).

[**Pubala granulosa** POPE.]

*Pubala granulosa* POPE, 1952 (1953), Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, sér. in-8°, Sci. Zool., **19** : 15.

Length 3,5 mm. Breadth 1,2 mm.

This species is characterised by its quadrate pronotum with well-marked median and lateral foveae (more obvious than in *P. ornatula*) and without punctures between granules.



**Holotype:** In the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren. Yangambi, Congo, VIII. 1951 (C. DONIS) (C.E.b.C.).

**Distribution.** Congo (Yangambi, Haut-Uele : Moto).

[**Pubala ornatula** POPE.]

*Pubala ornatula* POPE, 1957, Bulletin I.F.A.N., Ser. A, **19** : 196.

Length 3,9-5,25 mm. Breadth 1-1,5 mm.

This species is similar in appearance to *P. granulosa*, but differs by the characters given in the key, by those referred to under that species and by its slightly more elongate form.

**Holotype:** In British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. Ukerewe, Id., Tanganyika Territory (CONRADS).

**Distribution.** — Tanganyika Territory (Ukerewe, Id.), Ghana, Cameroons, Congo (Beni Forest, Mayidi, Albertville, Mayumbe : Kikamba, Bas-Congo : Sanda, Mongende, Luebo, Léopoldville, Haut-Uele : Moto, Yangambi, Gandajika).

**CIGONES** CURTIS.

*Cicones* CURTIS, 1827, Brit. Ent., **2** : expl. T, 149.

**Type species:** *Cicones carpini* CURTIS = *Cicones variegatus* (HELLWIG).

Small; elongate-oval; moderately convex. Head with anterior border emarginate medially to expose labrum; eyes not very prominent; antennae with segments three to nine progressively decreasing in length, third segment about one and one half times as long as broad; antennal grooves beneath head long, reaching to level of hind borders of eyes; neck narrowed behind eyes. Pronotum broad; lateral margins explanate; anterior angles more or less produced. Elytra with lateral margins usually explanate (scarcely so in *C. minor* POPE, p. 19); disc striatopunctate; intervals between striae also with a row of punctures; both strial and interstrial punctures bearing recumbent or subrecumbent, squamiform setae. Prosternum with anterior coxal cavities open posteriorly, prosternal process emarginate apically and somewhat inflected behind anterior coxae. Legs with the three basal tarsal segments subequal and together shorter than fourth segment.

Five species from Africa have been placed in this genus. Of these, two are known today from their descriptions alone and it is doubtful, even from this meagre evidence whether they are correctly assigned. Two of the remaining three species are represented in the fauna of the Garamba



National Park as far as it is known at present. The key to species given below shows how these two species are related and how they are separated from the third known African species of the genus.

#### KEY TO KNOWN AFRICAN SPECIES.

1. Larger pronotal and elytral setae all of one colour, usually white ... (2)
- Larger pronotal and elytral setae of two colours, one distinctly darker than the other ..... [**squamosus** GROUVELLE], p. 17.
2. Pronotal disc set with shallow, punctate granules, joined to one another in many instances by ridges giving a reticulate appearance; strial punctures of elytra relatively coarser, intervals between striae about as broad as a strial puncture ..... **minor** POPE, p. 19.
- Pronotal disc not granuliferous, intervals between punctures smooth; elytral punctures relatively smaller, intervals between striae about twice as broad as a strial puncture ..... **africanus** GROUVELLE, p. 17.

#### [**Cicones squamosus** GROUVELLE.]

*Cicones squamosus* GROUVELLE, 1896, Bull. Soc. Ent. Fr., p. 187.

Length 2-4,5 mm. Breadth 0,9-1,6 mm.

This species is scarcely distinguishable from *C. africanus* other than by its variably-coloured setae and by its more broadly explanate lateral pronotal borders. In *C. squamosus* the apex of the prosternal process is more deeply emarginate than it is in *C. africanus*.

Holotype : In the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Abyssinia (RAFFRAY).

Distribution. — Abyssinia, Spanish Guinea, Cameroons, Fernando Po, Ghana, Zanzibar, Natal, Congo (Nioka, Yangambi, Kasai : Makumbi, Haut-Uele : Moto, Kwamouth).

#### **Cicones africanus** GROUVELLE.

*Cicones africanus* GROUVELLE, 1905, Mem. Soc. Espan. Hist. Nat., 1 : 246.

Length 2,8-3,8 mm. Breadth 1-1,5 mm.

Derm piceous-black, shining. Head transverse (3 : 4); slightly convex; anterior clypeal border emarginate medially, strongly rounded laterally, frontoclypeal junction lightly impressed laterally above antennal insertions, frontoclypeal suture not visible medially; clypeal punctures of varying sizes,

with very slightly raised rims, more noticeably so posteriorly and toward lateral margins of head, punctures separated by more than one diameter medially, but by about one diameter or less toward anterior and lateral margins, bearing moderately long, squamiform setae — except along anterior margin where there is a row of smaller, non-squamiform bristles; frontal punctures similar to those of clypeus, but more strongly raised, rims sometimes confluent, punctures bearing squamiform setae similar to those of clypeus. Pronotum transverse (65 : 53), somewhat convex transversely, almost flat longitudinally; anterior border slightly arcuate medially, sinuate laterally toward produced anterior angles; lateral borders evenly arcuate, pronotum widest slightly before middle; lateral margins narrowly explanate — about one twentieth of total pronotal width; posterior border arcuate medially, broadly sinuate laterally, separated from disc by a narrow sulcus, ornamented by a single row of punctures with raised, laterally confluent rims; disc set with punctures of varying shape and size, generally larger, closer and umbilicate laterally, intervals between umbilicate punctures set with smaller punctures bearing subrecumbent, squamiform setae, a few non squamiform setae also present; lateral borders with squamiform setae slightly smaller than those of disc; basal border with punctures bearing squamiform setae similar to those of lateral borders. Elytra about twice as long as their greatest combined breadth; convex; slightly emarginate basally; lateral borders slightly arcuate; subacuminate to apicosutural angles; striae grooved, punctures of striae small, transverse, rather shallow, separated by from two to three longitudinal diameters; intervals between strial punctures each with a shallowly raised, elongate-elliptical, flat-topped tubercle having a dorsal puncture bearing a small, inconspicuous seta; intervals between striae about twice as broad as a strial puncture, slightly convex, each set with a more or less regular row of punctures, numerically equal to strial punctures, having raised rims and bearing squamiform setae similar to larger pronotal setae. Prosternal process angulate-emarginate apically, narrowed in front of coxae, very slightly narrowed from level of coxae to apex. Metasternum flattened and very finely punctured medially and basally, longitudinal median sulcus reaching almost to anterior border.

Holotype : In the Instituto de Entomologia, Madrid. Biafro Cabo, San Juan, Spanish Guinea.

Distribution. — See catalogue (p. 5).

60 examples.

18 ex. : II/gd/4, 1.IX.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 4007, savane herbeuse, dans les branches mortes des ligneux suffrutescents; 1 ex. : II/id/8, 17.XI.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2763, tête de source, sous les écorces et arbres en décomposition, quelques arbres reliques (*Mitragyna*); 2 ex. : PpK/51/g/9, 2.IV.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3276, galerie forestière, au dernier stade de dégradation, dans les arbres morts debout et sur le sol; 1 ex. : II/dd/9, 1.II.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3082, galerie forestière, sous l'écorce d'un arbre



abattu, vivant, vallon encaissé, abords brûlés; 1 ex. : II/fe/4, 24.VII.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2130, savane herbeuse, brûlée, dans le bois d'un *Ficus* mort, récolte à comparer avec n° 2132; 1 ex. : II/fd/17, 24.VII.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2132, galerie forestière, vide 2130; 1 ex. : II/gd/Camp, 8.VII.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2228, bambous introduits, utilisés pour la construction des toits en paille, Obs. 216; 1 ex. : II/gd/4, 7.VIII.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2208, savane herbeuse brûlée, dans une tige morte (*Lonchocarpus laxiflorus*); 1 ex. : II/gc/11, 5.X.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2517, expansion marécageuse, expansion avec vestiges de galerie forestière, Obs. 282; 1 ex. : II/gd/4, 9.X.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2562, savane herbeuse, sur les fleurs (*Crotalaria striata*); 1 ex. : I/o/2, 2.XI.1950, H. DE SAEGER, n° 928, galerie forestière, volant sur fruits mûrs (*Ficus capensis*); 2 ex. : Garamba/4, 3.II.1951, J. VERSCHUREN, n° 1214, graminées courtes non brûlées, entre la savane brûlée depuis un mois et la rivière; 1 ex. : II/gc/8, 22.II.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1281, tête de source boisée, écorce en grande partie détachée, Obs. 60 (*Voacanga obtusa* mort sur pied); 1 ex. : II/fc/15, 14.III.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1386, marécage à *Papyrus*, strate inférieure très humide; 1 ex. : II/gd/4, 26.V.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3519, savane herbeuse à ligneux suffrutescents, dans les branches mortes sur pied; 4 ex. : Ndelele/3, 18.VI.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3649, éboulis rocheux, dans un arbre mort sur pied; 1 ex. : II/gd/4, 28.IV.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3384, savane herbeuse à ligneux rares, sur des branches mortes sur pied; 5 ex. : PpK/1/6, 30.VIII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3992, savane herbeuse, de la strate herbacée entre marais et savane arborescente; 12 ex. : Iso/2/3, 12.VI.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3622, savane arborescente, dans les branches et sous les écorces des arbustes.

#### **Cicones minor** POPE.

*Cicones minor* POPE, 1954, Publ. Cult. Cia. Diamant. Angola, No. 23 : 112.

Length 2,4-2,9 mm. Breadth 0,9-1 mm.

*C. minor* is very closely related to both *C. squamosus*, and *C. africanus*, but it may be distinguished from them as indicated in the key to species above. A further slight difference between *C. minor* and the other two species is that in it the prosternal intercoxal process is longitudinally sulcate instead of flat.

Holotype: In the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren. Luki, Congo.

Distribution. — See catalogue (p. 5).

1 ex. : Parc National de la Garamba, Congo, 1949-1952, H. DE SAEGER.

#### **SASSAKA** gen. n.

Type species: *Cicones marshalli* GROUVELLE.

This genus is closely related to *Synchita* HELLWIG (p. 22), differing from it principally as shown in the key to genera above and in the more minor characters listed below. The diagnosis of *Synchita* given on page 22 applies equally to *Sassaka* except for these points.

In *Sassaka* the *head* together with the eyes is broader than the neck and the antennal grooves beneath the head are distinctly longer than they are in *Synchita*. The *pronotum* has more strongly produced anterior angles than is the case with most species of the latter genus.

This new genus is erected to contain three species; the type species and two others, described below as new. It is very probable that *Cicones latus* GROUVELLE (1919, Mittl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 9 : 208) ought also to be included in *Sassaka*, but the material upon which this species was based is lost and it is not possible to identify it with certainty from the original description.

#### KEY TO SPECIES.

1. Elytra with lateral borders noticeably explanate; elytral derm unicolorous castaneous; surface of pronotal disc reticulate ..... [ **marshalli** (GROUVELLE)], p. 20.
- Elytra without explanate lateral borders; pronotal disc granulose ... (2)
2. Setae along elytral striae recumbent, non-squamiform; setae of head and pronotum of two kinds, some squamiform and erect, others non-squamiform and recumbent; apex of prosternal process with a median prominence ..... [ **somereni** n. sp.], p. 21.
- All setae of head, pronotum and elytra suberect and squamiform; apex of prosternal process without a median prominence ..... **minor** n. sp., p. 21.

[ **Sassaka marshalli** (GROUVELLE). ]

*Cicones marshalli* GROUVELLE, 1914, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., 83 : 151.

Length 2,2 mm. Breadth 0,9 mm.

This species is readily distinguished from other members of the genus as indicated in the key to species. Other points of difference are the obviously explanate lateral margins of the pronotum and the shorter and broader squamiform setae borne by the pronotal and elytral punctures.

**H o l o t y p e** : In the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. Umkomaas river, Natal.

The holotype of this species is unique.



**[*Sassaka somereni* n. sp.]**

Length 2-2,5 mm. Breadth 0,8-0,9 mm.

*S. somereni* is closely related to *S. minor* n. sp., described below, differing from it principally in the characters referred to in the key to species and also by the following :

The pronotal granulation is much less strongly raised; the elytral derm is patterned by a large, triangular basal light patch, a shared light patch on the apical declivities and by a separate subapical patch on each elytron. Also the apical antennal segment is distinctly elongate.

**Holotype** : In British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. Ngong, Kenya, III : 1942.

***Sassaka minor* n. sp.**

Length 2,4-2,55 mm. Breadth 0,8-0,85 mm.

Derm testaceous, matt. Head strongly transverse; anterior clypeal border shallowly emarginate medially; clypeus set with very faintly granulose punctures toward posterior margin; frons granulose, granules separated by slightly less than one diameter, each with a dorsal puncture bearing an erect, squamiform seta; intervals between granules impunctate. Pronotum very slightly transverse, broadest near anterior border; lateral borders convergent to anterior angles, slightly and evenly convergent from a little behind anterior angles to hind border; anterior border arcuate, anterior angles produced, acute; posterior angles almost rightangled; anterior margin not clearly separated from disc by a transverse sulcus, but indicated by shallower and closer granulation medially, distinction barely noticeable toward anterior angles; hind margin with a narrow, irregularly formed hind border; disc with slightly larger granules than head, separated by less than one diameter as a rule, each bearing a more or less erect, squamiform seta in a dorsal puncture; intervals between granules impunctate; sculpture toward lateral borders similar to that of disc except for a feebly indicated fovea on either side shortly behind middle. Elytra somewhat less than twice as long as their greatest combined breadth (7 : 4), parallel-sided, evenly rounded to apicosutural angles; striae coarsely punctured, punctures separated longitudinally by slightly less than one diameter and alternating with elongate tubercles, each of which has a dorsal puncture bearing a suberect, squamiform seta smaller than those of pronotum; intervals between striae slightly narrower than the diameter of a strial puncture, each set with a row of granulose punctures bearing squamiform setae similar to those of pronotum. Apex of prosternal process not prominent medially; squamiform setae of underside recumbent, narrower than those of upper surfaces.

Holotype: In the Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo et du Ruanda-Urundi, Brussels.

PpK/8/d/8, 8.II.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3102, tête de source, assez densément boisée, dans des troncs d'arbres morts en voie de décomposition (Gemba).

Paratypes: 1 ex. : with same data as holotype. [1 ex. : ? Eala, Congo. 1917 (R. MAYNÉ). 1 ex. : Bokala, Congo (MELIS).]

### SYNCHITA HELLWIG.

*Synchita* HELLWIG, in SCHNEIDER, 1792, Neusst. Mag. Ent., 1 (4) : 401.

Type species : *Synchita juglandis* HELLWIG = *Lyctus humeralis* FABRICIUS.

Small, elongate-elliptical, convex or subdepressed. Head transverse; clypeus short, exposing labrum; eyes not prominent; neck as broad as head with eyes; antennae with third segment quadrate or elongate, segments four to nine inclusive quadrate to transverse, becoming more transverse apicad, tenth segment expanded into a flattened, button-like club, fringed round distal margin with a white pubescence; antennal grooves on underside of head brief, not reaching to level of hind borders of eyes. Pronotum quadrate or transverse; basal margin narrowly bordered; disc sometimes flattened; anterior angles sometimes produced. Elytra less than twice as long as their greatest combined breadth; subdepressed on disc; basal borders slightly emarginate; almost parallel-sided, very slightly broadened to within one fifth from apices, evenly rounded thence to apicosutural angles, striate-punctate, intervals between strial punctures each with a small granulose puncture bearing a fine seta; intervals between striae punctate, punctures bearing coarser setae than those of striae. Prosternum with anterior coxal cavities open posteriorly, prosternal process inflected apically. Legs with tibiae slightly expanded toward and obliquely truncate at apices; femora expanded; tarsi with the three basal segments subequal and together shorter than the fourth segment.

Originally erected for a European species, this genus has had species assigned to it from all parts of the world. It seems very probable that most of the neotropical species should be transferred to other genera, but the African species differ comparatively little from the European forms and may be retained within the scope of Hellwig's genus.



## KEY TO AFRICAN SPECIES.

1. Elytra with very short, broad, squamiform setae; anterior pronotal border clearly differentiated from disc, much broadened medially; setae along lateral borders of pronotum not confined to denticulations ..... (2)
  - Squamiform setae of elytra narrow, elongate; anterior pronotal margin feebly demarcated, scarcely broadened toward middle; setae along lateral borders of pronotum distributed on apices of denticulations ... (4)
2. Squamiform elytral setae much more closely set on alternate than on even elytral intervals; squamiform setae on pronotum forming fasciae as in figure 14 ..... **lineatosquamosa** GROUVELLE, p. 23.
  - Squamiform elytral setae more or less equally spaced on even and alternate intervals; pronotal squamiform setae not forming fasciae as in figure 14 ..... (3)
3. Pronotum with lateral borders strongly convergent from broadest point to within a short distance of base, then abruptly sinuate so that hind angles are rectangular (fig. 1); setae along elytral striae small, but squamiform; fifth and sixth elytral intervals arcuate on disc .....
  - ..... **saegeri** n. sp., p. 24.
  - Pronotum with lateral borders very slightly and evenly arcuate from broadest point to base, not sinuate before hind angles; fifth and sixth elytral intervals straight along disc ..... **impressa** WOLLASTON, p. 26.
4. Pronotum more narrowed to base, lateral borders more sparsely denticulate near base than elsewhere (fig. 15); pronotal disc distinctly granulose ..... **crenicollis** WOLLASTON, p. 27.
  - Pronotum less narrowed to base, lateral borders evenly denticulate from base to apex; pronotal disc distinctly reticulate ..... **fairmairei** GROUVELLE, p. 28.

***Synchita lineatosquamosa*** GROUVELLE.

(Fig. 14, 38.)

*Synchita lineatosquamosa* GROUVELLE, 1919, Mittl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 9 : 210.

Length 2,4-3,1 mm. Breadth 1-1,25 mm.

The fasciae of the pronotum and the marked differentiation between the even and alternate elytral intervals set this species apart from all the other members of the genus described from Africa. In outline it is closest to the new species described below, but differs in the pronotal and elytral vestiture and in the basal sinuation of the lateral borders of the pronotum.

**H o l o t y p e :** Apparently missing from the collections of the Zoologisches Museum, Berlin. Spanish Guinea (TESSMANN).

**D i s t r i b u t i o n .** — See catalogue (p. 5).

14 examples.

5 ex. : II/dd/9, 7.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3744, galerie forestière dégradée, dans les branches d'arbres morts (*Erythrophloeum*, *Chlorophora*); 2 ex. : II/gd/4, 28.V.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3384, savane herbeuse à ligneux rares, sur les branches mortes sur pied; 1 ex. : II/gd/4, 7.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3757, savane herbeuse, arbre mort sur pied, pas encore décomposé; 1 ex. : II/gd/4, 1.IX.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 4007, savane herbeuse, dans les branches mortes des ligneux suffrutescents; 1 ex. : II/fd/17, 15.V.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1776, galerie forestière, détritius, sciure et terreau à la base d'un arbre creux; 1 ex. : PpK/51/g/9, 2.IV.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3276, galerie forestière au dernier stade de la dégradation, dans les arbres morts debout et sur le sol; 3 ex. : Parc National de la Garamba, Congo, 1949-1952, H. DE SAEGER.

***Synchita saegeri* n. sp.**

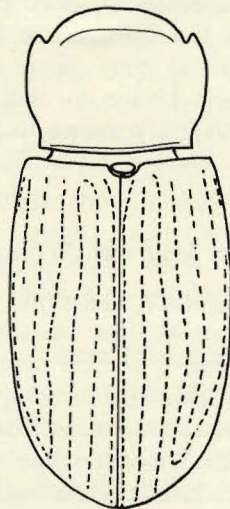
(Fig. 1.)

Length 1,76-1,88 mm. Breadth 0,75-0,85 mm.

Derm piceous-black, shining. Head transverse, almost flat; frontoclypeal suture not visible; anterior border of clypeus emarginate medially; frons set with small, punctate tubercles about as large as eye facets, separated by one diameter or less and each bearing a small, white, broad, squamiform seta; lateral borders of head shallowly emarginate. Pronotum transverse (25 : 31); anterior border shallowly arcuate medially, strongly sinuate laterally to acute, produced anterior angles; anterior margin indistinctly separated from disc by a narrow, dark, transverse line; lateral borders arcuately divergent from anterior angles to broadest point at about anterior fourth, strongly convergent thence posteriorly until abruptly sinuate about one fifth from almost rightangled posterior angles; lateral borders very finely crenulate and set with very short, white, squamiform setae; disc and margins set with slightly raised, umbilicate punctures, variably separated by from much less than to more than their diameter; each puncture bearing a short, broad, white, squamiform seta similar to those on head; hind margin with a single row of umbilicate, setiferous punctures; disc of pronotum more or less flat, the arrangement of the setae usually giving the impression that it is shallowly bi-foveate toward the base; lateral margins of pronotum transversely convex. Elytra slightly less than one and a half times as long as their greatest combined breadth (55 : 37); broadest behind middle, feebly narrowed thence to shoulders, subacuminately narrowed from broadest point to apicosutural angles; punctures of striae deep, separated longitudinally on disc by slightly more than their diameter, each longitudinal interval equipped with a very shallow, elongate tubercle



bearing a minute, white, squamiform seta smaller than those of pronotum; intervals between striae each with a single row of tuberculate punctures, similar to those of pronotum and bearing similar setae; punctures separated longitudinally by slightly more than their outer diameter; striae of sutural and second intervals straight, those of intervals three, four and five arcuate of posterior part of disc (fig. 1); striae of second intervals joined to those



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FIG. 1. — *Synchita saegeri* n. sp.  
Outline of pronotum and elytra.

of seventh intervals near apices, striae of third intervals ending freely within the conjoined apices of striae two and seven; striae of fourth and seventh intervals joined near apices, striae of fifth intervals ending freely within their conjoined apices; striae of sixth intervals discontinuous at about one third from bases of elytra.

**Holotype:** In the Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo et du Ruanda-Urundi, Brussels.

Ndelele/3, 18.VI.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3649, éboulis rocheux, dans un arbre mort sur pied.

**Paratypes:** 1 ex. : with same data as holotype.

1 ex. : II/dd/9, 7.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3744, galerie forestière dégradée, dans les branches d'arbres morts (*Erythrophloeum*, *Chlorophora*); 2 ex. : II/gd/4, 28.IV.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3384, savane herbeuse à ligneux rares, sur des branches mortes sur pied.

This species, with its small size and squamiform setae of two sizes on the elytra appears to be very similar to *S. flavicornis* GROUVELLE (1905, Mem. Soc. Espan. Hist. Nat., 1 : 248), known to me from its description alone. The latter species was described from material collected in Spanish Guinea, but it might be that the species has a wide distribution. If this is so, the species described above may prove to be *flavicornis* and not a new one, but I feel that it is better to risk the possible creation of a synonym than to apply GROUVELLE's name to the material from Garamba Park without more evidence than is given by the original description of *S. flavicornis*.

### ***Synchita impressa* WOLLASTON.**

*Synchita impressa* WOLLASTON, 1867, Coleoptera Hesperidum, p. 61.

Length 1,9-2,5 mm. Breadth 0,8-1 mm.

*S. impressa* is closely related to *S. lineatosquamosa*, differing from it as indicated in the key to species above and by the following characters. The pronotum is more depressed on the disc and its punctures are often separated by more than one diameter whereas they are usually separated by less in *lineatosquamosa*. Also the setae along the lateral borders of the elytra, although squamiform, are elongate and more or less outstanding.

Holotype : In the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. S. Iago, Cape Verde Is.

Distribution. — See catalogue (p. 5).

22 examples.

2 ex. : II/gc/8, 22.II.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1319, tête de source boisée, détritrus d'écorce et de sciure à la base d'arbres morts; 1 ex. : Morubia/9, 12.III.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3186, galerie forestière dégradée, dans des arbres morts, stade de décomposition encore peu avancé; 1 ex. : PpK/51/g/9, 2.IV.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3276, galerie forestière au dernier stade de dégradation, dans les arbres morts, debout et sur le sol; 1 ex. : II/gd/4, 26.V.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3519, savane herbeuse à ligneux suffrutescents, dans les branches mortes sur pied; 7 ex. : II/fd/17, 3.VI.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3563, galerie forestière claire, dans les branches mortes; 1 ex. : II/dd/9, 7.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3744, galerie forestière dégradée, dans les branches d'arbres morts (*Erythrophloeum*, *Chlorophora*); 1 ex. : PpK/1/6, 30.VIII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3992, savane herbeuse de la strate herbacée (entre marais et savane arborescente); 5 ex. : II/gd/4, 1.IX.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 4007, savane herbeuse, dans les branches mortes des ligneux suffrutescents; 3 ex. : Parc National de la Garamba, Congo, 1949-1952, H. DE SAEGER.



***Synchita crenicollis* WOLLASTON.**

(Fig. 15.)

*Synchita crenicollis* WOLLASTON, 1867, Coleoptera Hesperidum, p. 62.

Length 2,2-2,9 mm. Breadth 0,75-1 mm.

Derm testaceous, somewhat shining. Head transverse; clypeus without a visible frontoclypeal suture, irregularly punctured; frons with punctures having raised borders which are interconnected by raised ridges, punctures within borders separated by more than one diameter as a rule, bearing white, outstanding squamiform setae. Pronotum transverse (35 : 42), broadest before middle; anterior border truncate medially, sinuate toward produced anterior angles; anterior margin not separated from disc medially, separated toward anterior angles by a faintly indicated transverse sulcus; lateral borders arcuate, denticulate, teeth slightly smaller near anterior angles than elsewhere, missing from each side next to posterior angles leaving an emarginate gap; teeth bearing setae similar to those on head. Disc depressed, bearing punctures with raised borders separated by about one diameter; punctures along lateral margins similar to those of disc, but more closely set and sometimes with interconnecting ridges; punctures of disc and lateral margins bearing setae similar to those of head; hind border with a single row of setiferous punctures. Elytra slightly less than twice as long as their greatest combined breadth (30 : 17); very slightly emarginate basally, slightly narrowed to shoulders, almost parallel-sided for basal two thirds, rounded apically to slightly acute apicosutural angles; disc somewhat depressed, striae transversely punctured, punctures separated by somewhat more than one transverse diameter, intervals between punctures each with a shallow, elongate tubercle having a puncture near its posterior border; intervals between striae about twice the width of a strial puncture, faintly convex, each set with a row of granulose punctures separated longitudinally by from three to five diameters and each bearing a subrecumbent, squamiform seta similar to those of pronotum.

Holotype: In the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. S. Iago, Cape Verde Is.

Distribution. — See catalogue (p. 5).

51 examples.

1 ex. : II/gd/4, 25.III.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1453, à la lampe; 1 ex. : II/fd/17, 26.XI.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2841, galerie forestière claire, ex fruits mûrs tombés sur le sol; 7 ex. : PpK/51/g/9, 2.IV.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3276, galerie forestière au dernier stade de dégradation, dans les arbres morts debout et sur le sol; 9 ex. : II/gd/4, 28.IV.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3384, savane herbeuse à ligneux rares, sur des branches mortes sur pied; 8 ex. : II/gd/4, 26.V.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3519, savane herbeuse à

ligneux suffrutescents, dans des branches mortes sur pied; 17 ex. : II/dd/9, 7.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3744, galerie forestière dégradée, dans les branches d'arbres morts (*Erythrophloeum*, *Chlorophora*); 4 ex. : II/gd/4, 7.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3757, savane herbeuse, arbre mort sur pied, pas encore décomposé; 4 ex. : Parc National de la Garamba, Congo, 1949-1952, H. DE SAEGER.

### ***Synchita fairmairei* GROUVELLE.**

*Synchita fairmairei* GROUVELLE, 1899, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., **68** : 164.

Length 2,1-3 mm. Breadth 0,8-1 mm.

In general facies this species is very closely related to *S. crenicollis* WOLL., but it is distinguishable as indicated in the key to species and differs also in that the elytral sculpture is slightly coarser and the punctures along the elytral intervals are more closely set.

Holotype: In the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Zanzibar (RAFFRAY).

Distribution. — See catalogue (p. 5).

7 examples.

3 ex. : II/gd/4, 7.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3757, savane herbeuse, arbre mort sur pied, pas encore décomposé; 3 ex. : II/dd/9, 7.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3744, galerie forestière dégradée, dans les branches d'arbres morts (*Erythrophloeum*, *Chlorophora*); 1 ex. : II/gd/4, 26.V.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3519, savane herbeuse à ligneux suffrutescents, dans des branches mortes sur pied.

### **MICROPRIUS FAIRMAIRE.**

*Microprius* FAIRMAIRE, 1868, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., (4), **8** : 779.

Type species : *Microprius terrenus* FAIRMAIRE.

Small; elongate; subdepressed; feebly shining; sparsely pubescent. Head transverse, obliquely narrowed shortly in front of prominent eyes; antennae with segments four to nine quadrate to transverse, tenth and eleventh segments about three times as broad as ninth segment; antennal grooves on underside of head long, reaching to behind level of hind borders of eyes. Pronotum rectangular, often somewhat transverse; anterior angles produced; anterior border truncate medially, or slightly emarginate; lateral borders denticulate, more or less convergent for anterior third; posterior border arcuate medially, sinuate toward posterior angles; lateral margins explanate; disc characteristically ornamented with six carinae. Elytra elongate and more or less parallel-sided, rounded together to



apicosutural angles for apical third; disc depressed, alternate intervals between punctate striae sharply carinate; eighth intervals briefly carinate at shoulders, ninth intervals with carinae stopping basally at level of apices of carinae on eighth intervals; a double row of coarse punctures present between each pair of carinae. Prosternum with anterior coxal cavities open posteriorly, prosternal process somewhat inflected behind coxae. Intercostal process of first abdominal segment acuminate apically; abdominal segments more or less distinctly transversely foveate, especially fourth segment. Legs with tibiae very little expanded toward and obliquely truncate at apices; femora expanded medially; tarsi with three basal segments subequal and together about as long as fourth segment.

So far as is known at present, *Microprius* is restricted in distribution to Asia and Africa. Five species have been recorded from Africa, one of them being described as new in the present paper.

#### KEY TO AFRICAN SPECIES.

1. Granules on frons either separated by at least one diameter and shallow, or arranged in a definite pattern ..... (2)
  - Frontal granules separated by less than one diameter and not forming a pattern ..... **confusus** GROUVELLE, p. 30.
2. Mesosternum with a median longitudinal ridge joined to a transverse ridge at anterior border; metasternum deeply foveolate on either side of median, longitudinal sulcus, foveae bridged anteriorly by a transverse depression; first abdominal segment without vestigial postcoxal ridges; carinae on pronotum and elytra more strongly raised ..... [donisi POPE], p. 30.
  - Mesosternum without a longitudinal median raised redge; metasternum not foveolate on either side of median sulcus; first abdominal segment with or without rudimentary postcoxal ridges; pronotal and elytral carinae less strongly raised ..... (3)
3. Anterior border of clypeus with a projecting tooth on either side near junction with frons (fig. 21) ..... (4)
  - Anterior clypeal border without projecting teeth ..... [terrenus FAIRMAIRE], p. 32.
4. Apicosutural angles of elytra each produced to form a short spine (fig. 27); head expanded in front of eyes (fig. 21); lateral borders of pronotum more or less parallel-sided, sometimes slightly convergent anteriorly ..... **decoratus** n. sp., p. 33.

- Apicosutural angles of elytra not produced to form spines; head not expanded in front of eyes; lateral borders of pronotum distinctly convergent for anterior third ..... **carinicollis** GROUVELLE, p. 32.

[**Microprius donisi** POPE.]

*Microprius donisi* POPE, 1952 (1953), Ann. Mus. Congo Belge, sér. in 8°, Sci. Zool., **19** : 20.

Length 2,3-2,5 mm. Breadth 0,77-0,9 mm.

This species is closely related to *M. terrenus*, but may be distinguished by its generally smaller size and by the characters mentioned in the key to species. Other points of difference lie in the granules of the head which are more strongly raised and arranged in a more definite pattern than they are in *M. terrenus* and in the prosternum which is concave in front of the anterior coxae.

Holotype: In the Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Yangambi, Congo.

Distribution. — Congo (Yangambi, Kamaiembi : Luebo).

**Microprius confusus** GROUVELLE.

*Microprius confusus* GROUVELLE, 1908, Rev. d'Ent. Caen, **27** : 107, 154.

*Ditoma opaca* GROUVELLE, 1892, Ann. Soc. Ent. **61** : 296.

*Microprius raffrayi* GROUVELLE, 1908, Rev. d'Ent. Caen, **27** : 153 (**syn. nov.**).

Length 2,5-3,2 mm. Breadth 0,8-1 mm.

*M. confusus* is the most widespread and common of the African members of the genus. It is most readily distinguished from its relatives by the closely and evenly granulose frons. The head is almost quadrate; the pronotum slightly transverse (8 : 9); the elytra are slightly more than twice as long as their greatest combined breadth and the carinae along the alternate intervals all end freely before reaching the apical borders.

Holotype: In the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Amani, Tanganyika Territory.

Distribution. — See catalogue (p. 6).

211 examples.

7 ex. : II/fd/17, 3.VI.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3563, galerie forestière claire, dans les branches mortes; 4 ex. : Iso/II/3, 12.VI.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3622, savane arborescente, dans les branches et sous les écorces des arbustes; 2 ex. : II/gd/4, 19.VI.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3671, savane herbeuse, dans des petits troncs d'arbres morts couchés



sur le sol; 46 ex. : II/fc/18, 4.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3738, berges sablonneuses inondées, dans un arbre mort sur pied (*Irvingia smithii*); 8 ex. : II/gd/4, 1.IX.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 4007, savane herbeuse, dans les branches mortes des ligneux suffrutescents; 56 ex. : II/gd/4, 26.V.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3519, savane herbeuse à ligneux suffrutescents, dans des branches mortes sur pied; 1 ex. : II/le/8, 3.V.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3419, tête de source boisée, dans les arbres morts; 11 ex. : II/gd/4, 28.V.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3384, savane herbeuse à ligneux rares, dans des branches mortes sur pied; 1 ex. : II/fd/17, 3.IV.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3281, galerie forestière sèche, sur le sol couvert de feuilles sèches et de feuilles en décomposition; 1 ex. : II/eb/9, 13.III.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3235, galerie forestière dégradée, dans des troncs morts de *Neoboutonia*; 1 ex. : II/hd/9, 18.VIII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3950, galerie forestière très dégradée, ramassage sous les écorces et dans les branches mortes des arbres en voie de disparition (*Voacanga obtusa*); 3 ex. : II/id/9, 11.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3774, ruisseau à galerie très dégradée, dans les arbres morts; 6 ex. : II/je/8, 15.X.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2601, tête de source à boisement dégradé, dans des arbres et branches mortes sur le sol; 1 ex. : II/ed/10, 20.III.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1436, galerie forestière, ex carpophores (*Fomes lignosus*); 1 ex. : II/gd/8, 12.VII.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2060, tête de source faiblement arborée, sous écorce d'arbre mort (*Kigelia aethiopica*); 7 ex. : PpK/8/9, 15.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3787, galerie forestière dégradée, dans les arbres morts sur pied (*Voacanga obtusa*); 7 ex. : Utukuru/9, 26.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3823, galerie forestière, arbre mort (*Spondianthus preussii*) abattu récemment par la foudre; 4 ex. : II/id/9, 16.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3799, galerie forestière dégradée *Rauwolfia vomitoria*; 1 ex. : II/gd/4, 6.IV.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3305, savane herbeuse à ligneux rares; 5 ex. : I/o/2, 2.XI.1950, H. DE SAEGER, n° 928, galerie forestière, volant sur fruits mûrs; 10 ex. : I/o/1, 20.XI.1950, H. DE SAEGER, n° 985, savane arborescente, récolté sous les écorces d'arbres morts; 1 ex. : Garamba/4, 3.II.1951, J. VERSCHUREN, n° 1214, graminées courtes non brûlées, entre la savane brûlée depuis un mois et la rivière; 1 ex. : Morubia/9, 12.III.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3186, galerie forestière dégradée, dans des arbres morts, stade de décomposition encore peu avancé; 1 ex. : Garamba, entre Kiliwa et Naworoko, 3.II.1951, J. VERSCHUREN, n° 1202, en dessous d'écorces d'*Irvingia*; 11 ex. : PpK/51/g/9, 2.IV.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3276, galerie forestière, au dernier stade de la dégradation, dans les arbres morts et sur le sol; 1 ex. : II/fd/17, 19.VII.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2115, galerie forestière sous ombrage, bois en décomposition, milieu très humide; 1 ex. : II/gd/Camp, 8.VIII.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2228, bambous introduits, utilisés pour la construction des toits en en paille; 2 ex. : II/gc/11, 5.X.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2517, expansion marécageuse, avec vestiges de galerie forestière, dans des bois morts en décomposition; 1 ex. : II/fe/10, 23.VIII.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2312, vestiges de galerie forestière ancienne, dans des branches et troncs morts tombés sur le sol, premier stade de décomposition; 1 ex. : II/fd/17, 23.VIII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2301, galerie forestière, dans un champignon musciforme se développant dans la plaie d'un *Erythrophloeum guineensis*; 1 ex. : II/gd/4, 15.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3779, savane herbeuse, viscères de buffle déposés sur le sol dans la savane à graminées; 5 ex. : Parc National de la Garamba, Congo, 1949-1952, H. DE SAEGER.

[**Microprius terrenus** FAIRMAIRE.]

*Microprius terrenus* FAIRMAIRE, 1868, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., (4), **8** : 779.  
*Microprius reticulatus* GROUVELLE, 1908, Rev. d'Ent. Caen, **27** : 151 (**syn. nov.**).

Length 2,4-3,5 mm. Breadth 0,8-1 mm.

This species is very similar in general appearance to *M. confusus*, but is distinguished by the frontal granules which are more widely separated and interconnected in such a way as to produce three rather vague rings which are themselves interconnected by ridges. The elytral carinae of *M. terrenus* are slightly more strongly raised than they are in the case of *M. confusus*.

Holotype : ? In the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, Cape Province.

Distribution. — Cape Province, Natal, Southern Rhodesia.

The synonymy given above is based upon the examination of a cotype of *M. reticulatus* GROUVELLE. There is no doubt that it is the same species as that described by FAIRMAIRE.

[**Microprius carinicollis** GROUVELLE.]

*Microprius carinicollis* GROUVELLE, 1919, Mem. Ent., **2** : 54.

Length 3,2-4 mm. Breadth 1-1,3 mm.

The clypeal teeth of this species relate it to the new species described below, but it is separable by the characters mentioned in the key to species. It is the largest of the African *Microprius* so far discovered.

Although it is found in S. Rhodesia, it is really a central African species as its distribution shows.

Holotype : In the South African Museum, Capetown. Sebakwe, South Rhodesia.

Distribution. — Southern Rhodesia, Congo (18 miles S.W. of Elisabethville, Kaswabilenga, Katanga : Katombe, Kasai : Makumbe, Léopoldville, Kundelungu, Mayidi).



**Microprius decoratus** n. sp.

(Fig. 21, 27.)

Length 2,4-3,1 mm. Breadth 0,85-1,05 mm.

Derm usually dark fuscous with anterior margin of head, explanate lateral borders of pronotum, legs and antennae more or less testaceous. Head in front of eyes in outline as in figure 21; junction of clypeus with supra-antennal extensions of frons impressed; clypeus set with shallow tubercles, each slightly smaller than an eye facet, separated from its neighbours by one diameter or more, having a small, dorsal puncture from which arises a minute seta; granules of frons of a similar diameter to those of frons, but much taller, separated by distances varying from one to several diameters, arranged in a vague pattern involving interconnected polygons, bearing setae similar to those of clypeal tubercles. Pronotum transverse (35 : 45); anterior border briefly emarginate medially, rounded laterally and then produced to acute anterior angles; posterior angles rightangled; lateral borders parallel-sided for most or their length, briefly convergent to anterior angles; lateral margins broadly explanate; lateral borders broadly and bluntly serrate, serrations minutely crenulate; discal and lateral pronotal carinae sharp, strongly raised, paramedian carinae extending from base to at least midway along pronotum, usually in front of middle, before joining admedian carinae; intervals between carinae with shallow, close-set tubercles bearing small, fine setae. Elytra as broad as pronotum; very slightly more than twice as long as their greatest combined breadth (21 : 10); briefly and slightly narrowed to shoulders, parallel-sided for basal two-thirds, arcuately narrowed thence posteriorly to acute, produced apicosutural angles; sutural carinae entire, divergent near scutellum, less strongly raised than carinae of other alternate intervals; carinae of third intervals sharp, strongly raised from bases to explanate apical margins of elytra; carinae of fifth intervals as strongly raised as those of third intervals, entire to bases, but ending apically shortly before reaching explanate apical margins; carinae of seventh intervals similarly raised to those of fifth intervals, entire to bases but becoming less strongly raised along apical third of elytra and ending at about one sixth from apical borders; carinae of ninth intervals beginning just behind shoulders, increasing in prominence toward apices and forming explanate apical margins of elytra; striae punctures coarse, separated by almost one diameter. Metasternum protuberant anteromedially. First abdominal segment with divergent postcoxal ridges.

**Holotype** : In the Institut des Parcs Nationaux du Congo et du Ruanda-Urundi, Brussels.

II/gd/4, 28 IV.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3384, savane herbeuse à ligneux rares, sur des branches mortes sur pied.

## Paratypes :

7 ex. : with same data as holotype. 2 ex. : II/gd/4, 26.V.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3519, savane herbeuse à ligneux suffrutescents, dans des branches mortes sur pied; 2 ex. : Iso/II/3, 12.VI.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3622, savane arborescente, dans les branches et sous les écorces des arbustes; 1 ex. : II/hd/4, 7.IV.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3296, savane herbeuse, dans les tiges sèches de *Nauclea latifolia*, mortes à la suite du passage du feu en janvier.

The strongly raised pronotal and elytral carinae are reminiscent of *M. donisi*, but the underside characters referred to in the key to species will at once separate the latter from *M. decoratus*.

**BITOMA** HERBST.

*Bitoma* HERBST, 1793, Natursystem der Insekten : Käfer, 5 : 25.

Type species : *Tritoma crenata* FABRICIUS.

This genus is very closely related to *Microprius* FAIRMAIRE and differs from it principally in the manner indicated in the key to genera above. In general the facies is such that the sculpture and form is that of a feebly marked species of *Microprius*. *Bitoma* lacks the explanate lateral margins to the pronotum and the basal admedian carinae on the pronotal disc are very feebly marked, or absent. The carinae of the first, third, fifth, seventh and ninth elytral intervals are entire to the apices of the elytra and the first three abdominal segments are not foveolate.

According to the Coleopterorum Catalogus, *Bitoma* includes species from many parts of the world. As is the case with *Synchita* HELLWIG (p. 22), *Bitoma* proves to have been something of a dumping ground and several species should be transferred to other genera.

## KEY TO AFRICAN SPECIES.

1. Eyes markedly convex; admedian longitudinal pronotal carinae bifurcate anteriorly and posteriorly; lateral margins of pronotum somewhat explanate ..... [**brevicollis** GROUVELLE], p. 35.
- Eyes much less strongly convex; admedian longitudinal pronotal carinae not bifurcate; lateral margins of pronotum very narrowly explanate at most ..... **lyctiformis** WOLLASTON, p. 35.



[**Bitoma brevicollis** GROUVELLE.]

*Bitoma brevicollis* GROUVELLE, 1908, Rev. d'Ent. Caen, **27** : 11.

Length 2,7 mm.

*B. brevicollis* was described from a single specimen collected by EICHELBAUM and deposited in the museum at Hamburg, Germany. The specimen is lost and so the species is known to the present author from its description alone. It is clearly an unusual member of the genus and may indeed be improperly assigned. Regrettably the shape of the intercoxal process of the first abdominal segment and the condition of the antennal grooves beneath the head were not recorded by GROUVELLE. If it is assumed that these characters are as in *Bitoma*, then the species keys out as above. *B. brevicollis* would appear to bear a strong resemblance to a species of *Microprius*, but here the antennal grooves are long and the pronotal margins broadly explanate.

Holotype : ? Amani, Tanganyika Territory (sous les écorces).

**Bitoma lyctiformis** WOLLASTON.

*Bitoma lyctiformis* WOLLASTON, 1867, Coleoptera Hesperidum, p. 63.

*Bitoma elongata* GROUVELLE, 1892, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., **59** : 296 (**syn. nov.**).

*Bitoma rufipes* KOLBE, 1898, Deutsch. Ost-Afr., **4**, Käf., p. 111 (**syn. nov.**).

*Xuthia granosa* GROUVELLE, 1914, Rev. Zool. Afr., **4** : 135 (**syn. nov.**).

Length 2,25-3,75 mm. Breadth 0,7-1 mm.

Derm testaceous to black, moderately shining. Head including eyes transverse (5 : 7); anterior clypeal border shallowly emarginate medially, rounded laterally; clypeus obliquely impressed laterally over antennal insertions, clypeal surface convex, punctate, punctures smaller than eye facets, separated by one diameter as a rule, intervals smooth; frons impressed within raised lateral borders, impressed at frontoclypeal junction, convex medially between eyes, shallowly granulose, granules larger than eye facets, separated by much less than one diameter, each with a small puncture in the dorsal surface bearing a minute, appressed seta. Pronotum almost quadrate; convex, subdepressed on disc; anterior border raised, emarginate medially, arcuate laterally, strongly sinuate close to produced anterior angles; lateral borders slightly convergent anteriorly and posteriorly, more so toward weakly obtuse posterior angles; disc with six raised carinae, two entire lateral carinae on either side of a pair of admedian, ill-defined, very slightly raised carinae which are confined to anterior fourth of pronotum; lateral pairs of carinae convergent posteriorly, outer entire carinae more



sharply marked than inner complete carinae; intervals between carinae granulose, granules very feebly raised, almost flat-topped, very closely set, separated by less than a quarter of one diameter in many instances; each granule with a minute puncture bearing an inconspicuous, decumbent seta similar to those on head; basal border arcuate, raised between each pair of lateral carinae, scarcely raised medially. Elytra from two to two and one third times as long as their combined breadth; convex, cylindrical, evenly rounded apically, emarginate basally, shoulders briefly rounded; alternate intervals between striae completely, but rather feebly carinate; punctures of striae coarse, separated longitudinally by about one diameter; intervals between striae and intervals between strial punctures regularly set with minute punctures similar to those on pronotal granules and similarly setiferous. Underside coarsely punctured, not granulose.

Holotype: In the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. S. Iago, Cape Verde Is.

Distribution. — See catalogue (p. 6).

484 examples.

112 ex. : PpK/8/9, 15.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3787, galerie forestière dégradée, dans les arbres morts sur pied (*Voacanga obtusa*); 119 ex. : II/fc/18, 4.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3738, berges sablonneuses inondées, dans un arbre mort sur pied (*Irvingia smithii*); 122 ex. : II/fd/17, 3.VI.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3563, galerie forestière claire, dans les branches mortes; 3 ex. : II/fd/17, 13.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2062, galerie forestière très claire, arbre mort, sous écorce et dans le bois imprégné d'humidité en partie décomposé; 6 ex. : II/gd/8, 12.VII.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2060, tête de source faiblement arborée, sous écorces d'un arbre mort (*Kigelia aethiopica*); 1 ex. : II/gd/17, 15.VI.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1942, galerie forestière dense, 4 dm<sup>3</sup> bois en décomposition (*Sarcocephalus* sp.), « Zulukundu »; 1 ex. : II/fd/18, 26.VI.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1972, savane herbeuse, sur ados de sables alluvionnaires (Cryptogame); 1 ex. : II/fd/8, 9.V.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1700, tête de source arborée, de la strate herbacée; 1 ex. : II/ee/14, 26.IV.1951, J. VERSCHUREN, n° 1612, sous écorce, dans des arbres abattus en décomposition (*Sida acuta*); 19 ex. : II/ed/16, 20.III.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1436, galerie forestière, ex carpophores (*Fomes lignosus*); 3 ex. : II/gc/8, 22.II.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 1281, tête de source boisée, *Voacanga obtusa* mort sur pied, écorce en grande partie détachée (végétation arborescente dégradée, milieu se conservant assez humide malgré l'absence d'un couvert dense); 1 ex. : II/me/9, 21.XI.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2746, cours d'eau à boisement dégradé, sous les écorces; 4 ex. : PpK/51/g/9, 2.IV.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3276, galerie forestière au dernier stade de dégradation, dans les arbres morts debout et sur le sol; 5 ex. : II/gd/4, 1.IX.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 4007, savane herbeuse, dans les branches mortes des ligneux suffrutescents; 2 ex. : II/le/8, 8.IX.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 4053, tête de source boisée, dans le bois mort; 10 ex. : II/fd/17, 19.VII.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2115, galerie forestière sous ombrage, bois en décomposition, très humide; 11 ex. : II/fe/10, 23.VIII.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2312, vestiges de galerie forestière ancienne, dans des troncs et branches morts tombés sur le sol, premier stade de décomposition; 1 ex. : II/fd/17, 23.VIII.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2301, galerie forestière, champignon musciforme se développant dans la plaie d'un *Erythrophloeum guineensis*; 1 ex. : II/fd/17, 4.IX.1951,



H. DE SAEGER, n° 2362, galerie forestière, arbres et branches morts non tombés sur le sol; 3 ex. : II/gc/11, 5.X.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2517, expansion marécageuse, strate herbeuse, non paludicole aux abords; 1 ex. : II/ke/9, 12.X.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2591, galerie forestière très dégradée, dans les branches tombées, en décomposition; 1 ex. : II/gd/4, 9.X.1951, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2562, savane herbeuse, sur les fleurs (*Crotalaria striata*); 2 ex. : II/id/9, 16.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3799, galerie forestière dégradée, *Rauwolfia vomitoria*; 1 ex. : I/o/2, 15.V.1950, H. DE SAEGER, n° 519, galerie forestière humide, sur le sol, troncs et feuilles décomposés; 2 ex. : I/o/2, 2.XI.1950, H. DE SAEGER, n° 928, galerie forestière, volant sur fruits mûrs de *Ficus capensis*; 2 ex. : I/o/1, 20.XI.1950, H. DE SAEGER, n° 985, savane arborescente, récolté sous les écorces d'arbres morts; 11 ex. : II/gd/4, 26.V.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3519, savane herbeuse à ligneux suffrutescents, dans des branches mortes sur pied; 1 ex. : II/le/8, 3.V.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3419, tête de source boisée, dans les arbres morts; 3 ex. : II/gd/4, 28.IV.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3384, savane herbeuse à ligneux rares, sur des branches mortes sur pied; 1 ex. : Ndelele/3, 18.VI.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3649, éboulis rocheux, dans un arbre mort sur pied; 1 ex. : II/gd/4, 7.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3757, savane herbeuse, arbre mort sur pied, pas encore décomposé (*Parinari curatellifolia*); 5 ex. : II/gc/8, 30.IV.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3405, tête de source faiblement boisée, dans des arbres morts en décomposition; 6 ex. : PpK/51/g/9, 2.IV.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3295, galerie forestière, au dernier stade de dégradation, bois mort à un stade avancé de décomposition; 1 ex. : II/hc/8, 9.II.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3115, tête de source à boisement dégradé, dans les arbres morts; 1 ex. : II/dd/9, 7.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3744, galerie forestière dégradée, dans les branches d'arbres morts (*Erythrophloeum, Chlorophora*); 1 ex. : II/hd/9, 18.VIII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3950, galerie forestière très dégradée, sous les écorces et dans les branches mortes des arbres en voie de disparition (*Voacanga obtusa*); 1 ex. : II/dd/9, 1.II.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3082, galerie forestière sous l'écorce d'un arbre abattu, vivant, vallon encaissé, abords brûlés; 1 ex. : II/gd/4, 8.V.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3449, savane herbeuse, bords de piste : mélange de graminées et d'herbacées basses, sans ombrage; 12 ex. : Parc National de la Garamba, Congo, 1949-1952, H. DE SAEGER.

The synonymy given above is based upon an examination of the type specimens of *B. lyctiformis*, *B. rufipes* and *Xuthia granosa* and an example of *B. elongata* named by GROUVELLE. This, together with the study of a very long series of examples from tropical Africa has led to the conclusion that all four names apply to a single, widespread species.

[**LASCOTRICHUS** gen. n.]

Type species : *Neotrichus eichelbaumi* (GROUVELLE).

Cylindrical; convex; very elongate. Head transverse, angulate-emarginate toward anterior angles; eyes not very prominent; antennae with a two-segmented club about three times as broad as funicle, antennal grooves on underside of head well-marked, reaching to about level of hind borders of eyes. Pronotum with anterior angles produced; anterior and posterior borders arcuate; lateral margins explanate; lateral borders narrowly raised, entire, arcuate, disc strongly granulose. Elytra convex, cylindrical,

about twice as long as their combined greatest breadth; evenly rounded to apices; very coarsely striate-punctate; intervals between punctures set with strongly raised, setiferous granules. Underside of thorax and abdomen granulose. Legs with tibiae not expanded toward apices; basal tarsal segment at least as long as the one following.

This genus is erected to include two known species, one referred to *Lascotonus* by GROUVELLE in 1908 and later (1941) transferred to *Neotrichus* SHARP by HINTON, and another species placed in *Neotrichus* by HINTON when he described it in 1941.

*Lascotrichus* is related to both *Neotrichus* and *Lascotonus* GROUVELLE, differing from the former as indicated by the key to genera and from the latter in having a two-segmented club to the antennae instead of one composed of three joints.

So far as is known at present, the range of this genus does not include Garamba National Park, but one of the species was described from Amani, Tanganyika and has since been collected at Mombasa and on the Nyamankubi Mts., Kivu.

#### KEY TO SPECIES.

1. Pronotum with lateral explanate margins broader, not narrowed to posterior angles; pronotal disc with a broad, shallow fovea; third antennal segment almost twice as long as broad .....  
[**cheops** (HINTON)], p. 38.
- Pronotum explanate lateral margins narrower, narrowed to posterior angles; disc of pronotum depressed, but not foveate; third antennal segment half as long again as broad .....  
[**eichelbaumi** (GROUVELLE)], p. 39.

#### [**Lascotrichus cheops** (HINTON).]

*Neotrichus cheops* HINTON, 1941, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (41), 7 : 149.

Length 4,5 mm. Breadth 1,37 mm.

Holotype : In the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. Jem-Jem Forest, Abyssinia.

Distribution. — As for holotype.



[*Lascotrichus eichelbaumi* (GROUVELLE).]

*Lascotonus eichelbaumi* GROUVELLE, 1908, Rev. d'Ent. Caen, **27** : 110.

*Neotrichus eichelbaumi* (GROUVELLE) HINTON, 1941, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., (41), **7** : 151.

Length 3,5-4 mm. Breadth 1,3 mm.

Holotype : In the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Amani, Tanganyika Territory.

Distribution. — Tanganyika Territory, Kivu, Congo, Kenya.

**SPRECODES** gen. n.

Type species : *Caprodes ater* GROUVELLE.

Oblong-elliptical; somewhat convex; moderately shining. Head almost quadrate, narrowed from a little in front of eyes to anterior border; eyes prominent or moderately prominent; antennae with a loosely articulated, two-segmented club, eleventh segment as large as tenth; antennal grooves on underside of head short, scarcely reaching to midline of eyes. Pronotum convex; lateral margins moderately explanate, coarsely denticulate; anterior margin separated from disc by a transverse sulcus, obvious laterally, but evanescent medially; posterior margin narrowly bordered. Elytra convex, slightly broadened from shoulders to beginning of apical declivities; subacuminately rounded to apicosutural angles; lateral margins very narrowly explanate, not explanate near apicosutural angles; disc and margins striate-punctate; intervals between punctures with short, narrow, feebly raised longitudinal carinae; punctures of head, pronotum and elytra bearing short, suberect, squamiform setae. Prosternum with anterior coxal cavities broadly open posteriorly, prosternal process almost parallel-sided. Legs with tibiae scarcely expanded toward apices; tarsi with basal segment closely applied to smaller second segment, third segment as large as first segment.

GROUVELLE assigned *Sprecodes ater*, with reservations, to *Caprodes* PASCOE. After describing *Diplotoma transvaalica* (1895) he later transferred it (1906), expressing his doubts as to the correctness of such a move, to *Caprodes*.

Neither of these two species in fact belong to *Caprodes* PASCOE and the new genus described above has been erected to include them. PASCOE's genus has a two-segmented antennal club of very closely applied segments, reminiscent of some species of *Teredolaemus* SHARP (p. 53). The antennal

grooves beneath the head are very long, reaching to well behind the level of the posterior borders of the eyes; the erect setae borne by the punctures in *Caprodes* are fine and non-squamiform and the second segment of the tarsi is as long as the basal segment.

#### KEY TO SPECIES.

1. Head less narrowed anteriorly, eyes less prominent (fig. 25); lateral pronotal denticles more numerous and more closely set; pronotum distinctly narrowed to anterior angles; discal pronotal sculpture of annulate punctures rather than shallow granules .....  
[*transvaalicus* (GROUVELLE)], p. 41.
- Head more narrowed anteriorly and eyes more prominent (fig. 24); lateral pronotal denticles less numerous and more sparsely set; pronotum not, or scarcely narrowed to anterior angles; discal sculpture of pronotum of broad, shallow, closely-set granules ... *ater* (GROUVELLE), p. 40.

#### *Sprecoodes ater* (GROUVELLE).

(Fig. 24.)

*Caprodes ater* GROUVELLE, 1904, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., **48** : 181.

*Caprodes ater* GROUVELLE, KOLBE, 1919, Mittl. Zool. Mus. Berlin, **9** : 202.

Length 2,3-2,75 mm. Breadth 0,8-0,95 mm.

Derm piceous-black, rather faintly shining. Head with anterior clypeal border feebly emarginate; clypeus finely and sparsely punctate, moderately impressed laterally at frontoclypeal junction, punctures bearing narrow, outstanding, dark, squamiform setae; frons with shallowly-raised, very closely set granules, about twice the diameter of an eye-facet, granules each with a puncture near anterior end bearing an erect seta as on clypeus. Pronotum transverse (3 : 4), granulose, granules on disc very shallowly raised, separated by much less than half of one diameter medially, by more toward anterior margin; granules toward and along lateral margins more strongly raised than those of disc, separated by increasing distances toward lateral borders and more particularly toward anterior angles, granules each with an outstanding, squamiform seta in an apical puncture similar to those of head; anterior margin with smaller granules than disc, granules also setiferous; anterior angles slightly produced, almost rightangled; lateral borders almost parallel, each denticle with an outstanding seta as on disc; posterior border slightly broadened medially, bearing a single row of setiferous granules slightly smaller than those of disc; posterior angles almost rightangled. Scutellum flat or slightly concave, almost circular, basal border slightly flattened. Elytra twice as long as their combined



breadth; striae punctures separated by about one diameter on disc, by a little more toward lateral margins; intervals between striae about as wide as a striae puncture; first and second striae entire to apices, third striae joining eighth striae shortly before reaching apicosutural angles, within the enclosure thus formed the fourth and fifth striae are joined shortly before reaching the junction of the third and eighth striae and the sixth and seventh striae are similarly united; lateral borders finely serrated, more strongly so toward bases, serrations each with an outstanding seta similar to those of disc. Prosternum and hypomera transversely rugulose. Metasternum with longitudinal median sulcus confined to apical half. Setae of underside fine, short, non-squamiform.

**Holotype** : In the Institut royal des Sciences naturelles, Brussels. Lingunda, Congo.

**Distribution**. — See catalogue (p. 5).

10 examples.

4 ex. : II/fc/18, 4.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3738, berges sablonneuses inondées, dans un arbre mort sur pied (*Irvingia smithii*); 2 ex. : II/gd/4, 26.V.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3519, savane herbeuse à ligneux suffrutescents, dans des branches mortes sur pied; 1 ex. : II/le/8, 3.V.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3419, tête de source boisée, dans les arbres morts; 1 ex. : II/le/8, 3.V.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3420, tête de source boisée, petits filets d'eau coulant entre un peuplement de *Marantochloa*; 1 ex. : II/fd/17, 23.VIII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 2301, galerie forestière, champignon musciforme se développant dans la plaie d'un *Erythrophloeum guineense*; 1 ex. : I/o/2, 15.V.1950, H. DE SAEGER, n° 519, galerie forestière humide, sur le sol, troncs et feuilles décomposés.

[***Sprecodes transvaalicus*** (GROUVELLE).]

(Fig. 25.)

*Diplotoma transvaalica* GROUVELLE, 1895, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr., **64** : 163.

*Caprodes transvaalicus* (GROUVELLE), GROUVELLE, 1906, l. c., **75** : 104.

Length 3,1-3,2 mm. Breadth 1,1 mm.

*S. transvaalicus* is scarcely distinguishable from *S. ater* other than by its slightly larger size and by the characters given in the key to species.

**Holotype** : (Location unknown). Makapan, Transvaal.

**Distribution**. — Natal, Transvaal, Tanganyika Territory (Ukerewe Id.), Congo (Kundelungu, and 18 miles S.W. of Elisabethville).

As can be seen, this species appears to be the southern counterpart of *S. ater*. Whether further collecting will discover a greater degree of overlap in distribution cannot be prophesied at present.

**COLOBICUS** LATREILLE.

*Colobicus* LATREILLE, 1804, Gen. Crust. Ins., 2 : 9.

Type species : *Colobicus marginatus* LATREILLE.

Small; oblong; not very convex, subdepressed on disc; setiferous. Head transverse, little convex, arcuately narrowed in front of eyes; anterior border emarginate medially; eyes moderately prominent; antennae with third segment as long as the three following together; antennal grooves long, convergent posteriorly, reaching level of hind borders of eyes. Pronotum with lateral margins more or less explanate; anterior angles produced; disc moderately convex or distinctly flattened. Elytra at most narrowly explanate along lateral margins, almost parallel-sided for basal two thirds, then evenly rounded to apicosutural angles; disc and margins striate-punctate, striae feebly tuberculate between punctures, tubercles bearing recumbent setae. Prosternum with anterior coxal cavities open posteriorly, prosternal process only feebly inflected behind anterior coxae, rounded apically. Intercoxal process of first abdominal segment rounded apically. Legs with narrow tibiae which are obliquely truncated apically; femora expanded medially; tarsi with three basal segments subequal and together shorter than fourth segment.

In facies, *Colobicus* is most closely related to *Cicones* CURTIS (p. 16), but falls in a different section of the key to genera on account of its eleven-segmented antennae with a two-segmented club. Its closest African relative is *Sprecodes* (p. 39), from which it differs as indicated in the key to species. Another difference between the two genera lies in the elytral setae; in *Sprecodes* they are more or less erect, whereas in species of *Colobicus* they are recumbent.

Four species of *Colobicus* have been described from African material. One of these, *C. seriatus* KOLBE (1897), is almost certainly incorrectly placed in the genus, but is impossible to reassess in the absence of material. Another, *C. ampliatus* FAIRMAIRE (1882) is apparently correctly placed in *Colobicus*, but the description is brief and lacks the details which are necessary for specific identification. The remaining species are distinguished in the key below. *C. specialis* GROUVELLE is very closely related to *C. parilis* PASCOE of tropical Asia. *C. minutus* POPE is very distinct and may, when more is known of the family, prove to be more happily accommodated in a new genus.



## KEY TO AFRICAN SPECIES.

1. Approximately 2 mm long; pronotum with lateral declivities steep, each with two longitudinal, serrulate carinae; lateral margins of elytra not explanate ..... **minutus** POPE, p. 43.  
 — At least 3 mm long; pronotum with lateral margins not steeply declivous, without longitudinal carinae; lateral margins of elytra explanate ..... **specialis** GROUVELLE, p. 43.

**Colobicus minutus** POPE.

*Colobicus minutus* POPE, 1954, Publ. Cult. Cia. Diamant. Angola, N°. 23, p. 112.

Length 2,2-2,5 mm.

The small size of this species, together with the unusual construction of its pronotum, will at once distinguish it from all other members of the genus. The pronotal disc is strongly flattened and the posterior angles of the pronotum are almost rightangled .

Holotype: In the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. Luachimo gallery forst, Dundo, Angola.

Distribution. — See catalogue (p. 5).

1 example.

1 ex. : I/o/1, 20.XI.1950, H. DE SAEGER, n° 985, savane arborescente, récolté sous les écorces d'arbres morts.

**Colobicus specialis** GROUVELLE.

*Colobicus specialis* GROUVELLE, 1905, Mem. Soc. Espan. Hist. Nat., 1 : 248.

Length 4,4-4,85 mm. Breadth 1,75-2 mm.

Derm almost black, shining. Head with anterior clypeal border faintly and briefly emarginate medially, lateral borders and those of frontal extensions evenly rounded, lightly notched at frontoclypeal junction; clypeus convex, punctures small, separated by several diameters, each bearing a recumbent, squamiform seta; frontoclypeal suture not marked; frons slightly convex, punctures set on bread, shallow, closely arranged granules and each bearing a seta as on clypeus; setae of frons and clypeus of two colours, some almost white, others brown. Pronotum transverse (Ca. 2 : 3); anterior border arcuate medially, strongly sinuate to produced anterior angles; lateral margins rather narrowly explanate, strongly arcuate; pron-

tum more strongly narrowed to anterior than to posterior angles; hind margin narrowly separated from disc by a clearly-marked sulcus; discal sculpture of broad, very shallow, flat-topped granules, each surrounded by a sulcus and each with a small puncture bearing a seta similar to those of head; granules separated by less than one diameter as a rule; anterior margin set with similar, although smaller granules. Elytra less than twice as long as their greatest combined breadth (Ca. 50:35); convex; parallel-sided for basal three fifths, subacuminately narrowed thence to apicosutural angles; lateral margins narrowly expanate; punctures of striae coarse, separated longitudinally by about one diameter; longitudinal intervals between punctures convex, each with a shallowly-raised, elongate-elliptical tubercle bearing in an apical puncture a squamiform setae, either brown or almost white, similar to, although slightly larger than those of pronotum; striae separated by about twice the diameter of a strial puncture.

**Holotype:** In the Instituto Español de Entomología, Madrid. Biafro-Cabo, San Juan, Spanish Guinea.

**Distribution.** — See catalogue (p. 5).

1 example.

1 ex. : II/gd/4, 7.VII.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3757, savane herbeuse, arbre mort sur pied, pas encore décomposé.

#### **PABULA CARTER.**

*Pabula* CARTER, 1937, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W., **62** : 493.

**Type species:** *Bupala perforata* BLACKBURN.

This genus, established by CARTER to include *Bupala perforata* BLACKBURN is represented in Africa by the single species described below. The diagnostic features of the group are well covered in the key to genera above and little can be added here except to state that head (fig. 26) has a very characteristic outline and the bristles on the pronotum and elytra are stiff and outstanding. The lateral borders of the pronotum are strongly dentate. The tibiae are not expanded toward their apices.

The African species differs from *P. perforata* in that the eleventh antennal segment is very closely applied to the tenth segment and seems almost to be fused thereto.



***Pabula africana* n. sp.**

(Fig. 6, 12, 26.)

Length 2,9-3,95 mm. Breadth 1-1,2 mm.

Derm ferruginous to piceous-black, moderately shining. Head with granulation increasing in size and height posteriorly, granules each with an apical puncture bearing a fine, yellow seta; eyes prominent, without a temple at posterior border; head narrowed behind eyes, feebly convex between eyes; antennae with third segment as long as the following three segments together, eleventh segment small, button-like, more or less hidden by setae of tenth segment (fig. 12). Pronotum trapezoidal, slightly transverse (4 : 4,7); convex; anterior margin bordered, arcuate; posterior border arcuate; lateral borders strongly dentate, each tooth obliquely truncate apically and bearing an outstanding seta; disc granulose, granules punctate, punctures bearing fine setae as on head, granules joined to each other by small ridges lower than their height. Scutellum small, transverse, flattened basally, arcuate apically. Elytra slightly more than twice as long as their combined breadth (42 : 19); parallel-sided for basal three fourths, apical fourth acuminate narrowed to within a short distance of apico-sutural angles, then obtusely rounded to suture; basal border emarginate; humeral calli well-marked, shoulders briefly rounded; striae punctures deep, slightly transverse, separated longitudinally by about one diameter, these intervals each with a shallow, elongate tubercle bearing a very short, recumbent seta in a minute puncture; intervals between striae about as broad as striae punctures, alternate intervals each with a single row of minute tubercles which bear a stiff, outstanding seta in a small, apical puncture; setae larger than those of pronotal disc, but similar to those along lateral borders of pronotum; tubercles separated longitudinally by about twice the diameter of a striae puncture; lateral borders of elytra denticulate, teeth bearing outstanding setae similar to those of alternate elytral intervals, teeth larger toward shoulders of elytra.

**Holotype** : In the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), London. [Ukerewe, Id., Tanganyika Territory (CONRADS)].

**Paratypes** :

[3 ex. : with same data as holotype. 1 ex. : N. lac Kivu : Rwankwi (Congo), III.1951 (J. V. LEROY)]. 1 ex. : Iso/II/3, 12.VI.1952, H. DE SAEGER, n° 3622, savane arborescente, dans les branches et sous les écorces des arbustes.